granulosus protoscoleces from Sheep hydatid cysts were used in this study. Cysts from newly slaughtered animals were obtained from slaughter house in Kerman. Cyst fluid was drawn and transferred into a conical glasswares and he protoscoleces were collected from the sediment. Protoscoleces washed with saline and their viability rate was assessed by 0.1% Eosin exclusive test.has been prepared concentrations of 50,25,12 and 6.25mg/ml of Piroctone Olamine were treated with the same volume of protoscoleces suspension for1,5 and 10 minutes in order o evaluate the survival of protoscoleces by Eosin staining. Saturated salt and physiological saline solutions have been sed as positive and negative controls respectively. Concentrations of 12,25,50 mg/ml at 1,5 and 10 minutes eatments caused 100% protoscoleces death.At .25mg/ml Piroctone Olamine concentration 80%, 93% nd 98% of the protoscoleces were killed in1, 5 and 10 inutes exposure respectively. The minimum effective oncentration of Piroctone Olamine on the protyoscoleces E. granulosus was12 mg/ml in one minute xposure.Piroctone Olamine proved to be a promising otoscolicidal agent and further in vivo and vitro studies n this topic are recommended.

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OLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF DIFFERENT OLATES OF *ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS* IN OUTH WEST OF IRAN

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datidosis is one of the most significant public health oblems in different parts of Iran. The aim of this olecular study was to analyze the *E. granulosus* notypes as the causative agents of hydatidosis in south st of Iran (Khuzestan province).Altogether 334 hydatid sts were collected from the liver and lungs of sheep (141 lates), cattle (104 isolates), goat (84 isolates) and man (5 isolates) derived from south west of Iran. DNA s extracted and examined by Nested-PCR of rDNA ernal transcribed spacer1 (ITS1) and PCR-RFLP. In dition, fragments of the genes coding for ITS1 were quenced.The results of PCR-RFLP analysis showed G1 notype in all humans, cattle, sheep, and goat isolates. cording to the results of RFLP patterns, camel strain) was not detected in studied region. The molecular ing indicated that the predominant genotype involved in granulosus transmission in southwest of Iran is the mon sheep strain (G1 genotype) infecting humans, le, sheep, and goats. These results may have ortant role for hydatid disease control in the studied a.

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GENETIC CLASSIFICATION OF *ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS* ISOLATES IN ARDABIL PROVINCE: FIRST RECORD OF G3 GENOTYPE FROM HUMAN IN IRAN

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Cystic echinococcosis is endemic in Iran, particularly in Ardabil province, and causes health and economic problems. There are considerable evidences for existence of extensive genetic variation within *Echinococcus granulosus*. Until now, no molecular genetic typing has been carried out in this area. The aim of this study was to identify population genetic structure and genetic variability of *E. granulosus* isolated from livestock and human in Ardabil province In the present investigation, 55 larval isolates were collected from human (11 isolates), sheep (19 isolates), goat (4 isolates) and cattle (21 isolates). For analysis, the genetic characteristics of *Echinococcus granulosus* isolates, DNA sequencing of mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit 1 (*cox1*) and NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (*nad*1) genes were applied.The sequence analysis of the isolates displayed 9 characteristic profiles in *cox*1 sequences and 8 characteristic profiles in *nad*1 sequences. Overall, 92% (46/50) and 8% (4/50) of isolates were G1 and G3 genotypes respectively; attentive to that 5 isolates was failed.Based on the results of this study, sheep strain (G1 genotype) was the most prevalent in human, sheep, goat and cattle. The buffalo strain (G3 genotype) was not only demonstrated in sheep (1 isolate) and cattle (1 isolate) but also identified in two human isolates in Iran for the first time. These findings may inform local control programs against echinococcosis in this country

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STRAIN IDENTIFICATION OF ADULT ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS IN LORESTAN PROVINCE OF IRAN

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Echinococcus granulosus is a common parasite of dogs in Iran. Livestock are usual intermediate host. Intra specific variations have been found in Echinococcus granulosus. Adult tapeworm were recovered following necropsy from the intestinal of dogs of two western part of Iran. ITS1 region of rDNA was amplified by BD1 and 4S primers. PCR products (1000bp) were digested with AluI, HpaII, RsaI and TaqI restriction enzymes.